

SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1806.

London Offices of THE SUN An ecommunications should be addressed to FRANK B. White do Errand London, D. C.

The Farmers.

Upon another page there is a full presentation of the state of union as it now exists among the farmers. They appear to tensive trade unions, but in fact as a po-Htical party which is ready for business in which the Alliance has not a complete organization, and it is expected that the West Virginia farmers will be in line next month. Michigan, Washington, Oregon, and California are the only remaining Western States in which the Ailiance party is not yet formally organized as a political machine. New England and the Middle States have been somewhat neglected by the Alliance as yet, but doubtless their time will come. In the West and the South the Alliance is either nominating its own candidates on its own ticket or controlling Democratic and Repub-Hean conventions and making them nominate Alliance men. The Alliance is the Democratic party of Georgia. It ran the recent Democratic Convention of Tennessee, and named the candidate for Governor. It is capturing Congressmen or foreing them to withdraw from the contest for renomination. Various other societies of farmers and laborers affliante with it. The caucuses for the Democratic nomination in South Carolina may be described as a continupus riot in which the farmers are fighting farmers' movement in South Carolina was not given by the Alliance, but has gained | cation is a serious business. greatly in force and volume on account of the progress of the Alliance. Take out a certain amount of heat and violence, and what is going on in South Carolina is going on in Kansas and Nebraska. The farmers have formed a party, and seek to gain possession of the State Governments and Legislatures, and enact laws for the benefit of the farming interest.

In the South the great gun of the Alliance is the Agricultural Sub-Treasury scheme. This is a proposition that the Government shall build warehouses and advance money to the farmers on the corn, cotton, oats, tobacco, and wheat deposited therein. The great Northern Alliance scheme seems to be that the Government shall lend money to the farmers at a nominal interest. Demands for stay laws, for the scaling of mortgages. for the abolition of foreolosure, for the assumption of farm mortgages by the Government, for the issue of flat money, for Government control or ownership of railroads and telegraphs, and so on, are heard. In view of the appearance of the Farmers'

Alliance as a partisan movement, with a financial and political platform, its original platform is worth recalling. It was founded in a Texas county some fourteen years ago. This county Alliance developed into the State Alliance, whose principles were these: "Profoundly impressed that we, the Farmers' Al-

Hance, united by the strong and faithful ties of financial and home interests, should set forth our declaration of intentions, we therefore resolve: "1. To labor for the education of the agricultural

classes in the science of economical government, in a strictly non-partisan spirit.
. * 2. To endorse the motto, * In things essential, unity; and in all things, charity."

"3. To develop a better state, mentally, morally, socially, and financially.
"A To create a better understanding for sustaining civil officers in maintaluing law and order.

"5. To constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good will among all mankind and brotherly love among

ogracifes.

'6. To suppress personal, local, sectional, and national projudices, all unbealthy rivalry, and all selfish

re to visit the homes where incerated hearts are bleeding; to assuage the authorings of a brother, bury the and deeds in their most favorable light, granting honesty of purpose and good frientions to others, and to

et the principles of the Alliance nuto death. protest the principles of the law are reason and equity: its cardinal doctrines inspire purity of thought and life; its intentions are 'peace on earth and good will toward men." Whatever were the wishes of its founders, its development from an educational, charitable, and ethical society into a political party was inevitable. It passed quickly from the region of vague philanthropy into that of practical politics. The farmers have become seized with a sudden notion to work the peculiar power of a trade union

for their own benefit. Whether they will be able to improve the condition of farmers or not the Alliance members will have the satisfaction of having caused almost a panic in the Democratic party of the Bouth and the Republican party of the West.

The Education of Catholics in Ireland. Some recent incidents bear witness to the keen disappointment caused by Mr. Bal-BOUR's failure to carry out the promise of providing increased facilities for the higher education of Irish Catholics. Dr. Woop-LOCK, the Catholic Bishop of Armagh, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the Royal University on the ground that no step has been taken by the Government to satisfy the Irish Catholic claims to equal advantages with Protestants as regards university instruction. Even more significant is the warning uttered the other day by Dr. O'DWYER, the Bishop of Limerick, who is undoubtedly the most conservative member of the Irish Catholic hierarchy. Speaking to his Protestant fellow countrymen, Bishop O'DWYER said that when the home rule cause had triumphed, the Catholics could not be expected to tolerate the injustice of which they were new the victims. If a Dublin Parliament, he added, were called upon to establish equality in university education, it would be apt to look upon the ample revenue of Trinity College, Dublin, as the

Of course a diversion of funds now belonging to Trinity College to the endowment of a Catholic university would excite a loud outery on the part of Irish Protestants. The | Justice Tanky was right, then the prohibilatter, however, would have only themselves to blame for what they would stigmatize as of the last session of Parliament Mr. Bal-BOUR declared and Mr. SERTON on behalf of the Parcellites thanked him for the declaration that he believed it to be the duty of the Government to furnish Irish Cathoites with facilities for obtaining a university education equivalent to those supplied to Protestants at Prinity College, Dublin, Subacquently the Chief Secretary for Ireland repeated the assertion that the higher edu- to the Constitution can cure the difficulty cation of Irish Catholies ought to be promoted by State aid, and no one doubts that guished constitutional lawyer well says: a measure to that end would have been proposed during the passent States a power that they do not now possess session but for the angry intercer would be to hold that the creature can get once of the Uniter Conservatives. The initer, as it is well known, are for the most part Orangemen, and in all cases uncom-

selves as the English garrison in Ireland, powers of the States are. By no legislation

fund most available for the purpose.

majority as a betrayal of the Loyalists. It was such men as these who resisted the disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Ireland, and who, before that, did their utmost to prevent Catholic emancipation. They have been the worst enemies of Ireland, considered as a whole, during the present century, and their alliance has been fatal to the political party to which they have professed to give support.

It is certain that by their threat to withdraw their assistance from the Government on the Irish question generally. the Ulster Conservatives forced Mr. BALbe organized primarily in various very ex- FOUR to recent his promise in regard to Irish Catholic university education. An insignificant minority, which is only at least twenty-five States. West Virginia able to return to Parliament less than oneis, we believe, the only Southern State in sixth of the members allotted to Ireland, has blocked the wheels of legislation and deprived the mass of their countrymen of educational privileges such as Protestants have long enjoyed. What makes the obstructive attitude of the Ulster Conservatives the more disgraceful is the fact that they had nothing to lose by the liberal policy proposed by Mr. Balfour. The grant which the Chief Secretary avowed himself inclined to make was not to be derived from any Protestant funds or endowments, but to be drawn, on the contrary, from the imperial treasury. The protests, therefore, against the grant must be attributed to a dog-in-themanger spirit, to the reckless spite begotten of race and religious hatred. One would suppose that common sense would dictate acquiescence in a Government subsidy which would be likely to safeguard Trinity College from future spoliation. But Ulster Conservatives do not reason; they rage. They act as if Lord SALISBURY had a life

tenure of the office of Prime Minister. Should the Gladstonians win at the next general election, the Ulstermen will doubtfor the control of the Democratic party in less find that their refusal to allow their that State. The original impulse to the | Catholic countrymen equal advantages with themselves in the matter of the higher edu-

The Original Package Bills.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Iowa prohibition case denying to the several States the right to prevent the introduction and sale of liquor in the original package within their borders aroused such a storm of dissent, protest, and remonstrance that the Republeans in Congress at once resorted to legislation to do away with the effect of the decision, if possible. It was a blow at State rights which aroused the indignation of many leading Republicans in the West; and as for Democrats everywhere, they were unable to understand how it was that two Judges appointed by a Democratic President, Chief Justice FULLER and Mr. Justice LAMAR. could concur in reversing a former decision of the Supreme Court rendered in Chief Justice Taner's time, and could, by their votes, commit the court to a view of the law directly hostile to the time-honored doctrines of the Democracy.

The theory of the decision was that, inasmuch as the Constitution gives Congress the power to regulate inter-State commerce, no State could prohibit the importation and subsequent sale of liquor in the original package within its territorial limits; and this notwithstanding that Congress had not legislated on the subject. The court under Chief Justice Taner had held that in the absence of any regulation by Congress in the form of a statute of the United States, the traffic in liquor might lawfully be regulated by the State as soon as the liquor was landed in its territory, "and a tax imposed upon it, or a license required, & the sale altogether prohibited," according to the policy which the State might suppose to be its interest or duty to adopt. Such was the law, in the view of such lawyers as Chief Justice Taner and Judges Nelson, Cathon, McLEAN, DANIEL, WOODBURY, and GRIER; and such would be the law to-day if MEL-7. The brightest fewels which it garners are the fears VILLE W. FULLER and LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAB of widows and crobans, and its imperative commands had concurred with Mr. Justice GRAY, Mr. Justice Harlan, and Mr. Justice BREWER dgad care for the widow, and educate the orphans: to three Republicans who united in what is the exercise charity toward offenders to construe words now the discenting opinion, but which should have been the prevailing opinion in the Iowa prohibition case.

Well, the anti-State rights majority of the Supreme Court having created an embarrassing situation by this decision in the direction of centralization, the Republicans in Congress began to devise measures to mitigate its effects and give to the States, by means of Federal legislation, the police power over the liquor traffic which has been taken from them by the Supreme Court. Bills for this purpose were promptly introduced into the nate and House of Representa tives. The Senate passed a bill, introduced by Mr. Wilson of Iowa, providing:

"That all fermented, distilled, or other intoxicating liquor or liquors transported into any State or Terri tory, and remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage therein shall upon arrival in such State of Territory, be subject to the operation and effect of the of its police powers, to the same tatent and in the sam manner as though such liquor or liquors had been pro duced in such State or Territory, and shall not be ex amps therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise."

But this was not satisfactory to the House, and it has been rejected by that branch of Congress, which on Tuesday adopted a substitute proposed by Mr. REED of Iowa, and which is as follows:

"That whenever any article of commerce is in ported into any State from any other State, Territory, or foreign nation, and there held or offered for sais, the same shall then be subject to the laws of such State "Provided, That no discrimination shall be made by any State in favor of its citizens against these of other States or Territories in respect to the sale of any article of commerce, nor in favor of its own produces agains those of like character produced in other States or Territories, nor shall the transportation of commerce through any State be obstructed except in the nece sary enforcement of the health laws of such State.

It will be observed that both these bills as

sume to give to the States powers which the Supreme Court has declared they do not now possess. But by what authority does Congress enlarge the limits of State power? Congress, under the Constitution, may regulate inter-State commerce, but where is it empowered to authorize the several States to subject inter-State commerce to such regulations as may suit themselves? If the decision of the Supreme Court under Chief tion of the liquor traffic by a State, even in the case of original imported packages, was an act of spoliation. Just before the close a legitimate exercise of the police power of the State, in nowise in conflict with the power of Congress over inter-State commerce. But if the decision of the Supreme Court under Chief Justice FULLER is right, in the lows prohibition case, then we see no answer to the argument of Mr. Gronge TICKNOB CUBYIS, recently published over his signature in The Sun, showing that nothing short of an amendment caused by that decision. As this distin "To hold that Congress can confer on the as if it were the creator. Congress can no more confer on the States power to do something which they cannot now do than it can promising Protestants, who look upon them- by legislation determine what the reserved

and regard every concession to the Catholic | whatever can Congress enlarge or diminish | is most common, infant mortality is highest, the reserved powers of the States."

to the Supreme Court of the United States -so-called Democrats whose chief title to prominence is that they voted to overrule a decision by Chief Justice TANEY which would they had possessed backbone enough to uphold State rights as against contralization.

1956 and 1990.

The platform adopted by the Nebraska Republican Convention begins with the assertion that "the Ropublicans of Nebraska reiterate and cordially endorse the fundamental principles of the Republican party as enunciated by successive national Republican Conventions from 1856 to 1888." The fundamental principles of the Republican party in 1856 were very different from the fundamental principles of the Republican party in 1839. There is so much loose talk about fundamental Republican principles in 1856 that it is impossible to believe that Republicans are familiar with the origin of their party. The first Republican platform might be instructive both for reproof and righteousness to the Republicans of 1800. The first plank of 1856 is this:

"Retoled. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution is emential to the preservation of our republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the union of the States shall be preserved."

The Republican party, it will be observed, was in 1856 a believer in the rights of the States. In 1890 its position seems to be that States which do not vote the Republican ticket have no rights.

'Resolved," said the Republicans of 1856, that with our republican fathers we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the inalignable rights to life. liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and the primary object and ulterior designs of our Federal Government were to secure these rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction." The words which we have italicized indicate the difference between 1856 and 1890. It is the aim of the Republican party to extend the activity of the Federal Government beyond the limits of its exclusive jurisdiction, and to make it interfere continually in matters which are exclusively within the jurisdiction of the States.

The Republicans of 1656 denounced the

PIERCE Administration because with its knowledge, sanction, and procurement the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken away from them, their territory has been invaded by an armed force, spurious and pretended legislative, judicial, and executive officers have been set over them," and sustained by the military power of the Government. Kansas was a Territory within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government. What would the Republicans of 1836 have said to the proposition now made by the Republican leaders, that one of the dearest constitutional rights of the people of the South, the right to choose representatives in Congress, shall be taken away from them and given to irresponsible Republican returning boards, and the fraud backed up by force if necessary? What would they have said if in the Thirty-fourth Congress Robert Toombs of John Slidkle had introduced a bill like the Lodez bill? How would they have liked to see the elections for Congressmen and Presidential electors in 1856 under the control of creatures of the Pierce Administration?

The less the Republicans of 1890 have to say about Republican party principles in 1856, the better.

Child Murder in England.

A committee of the House of Lords is pursuing an inquiry to determine the accuracy of an assertion made by the Rev. BENJAMIN WAUGH that in England "a thousand children a year are murdered for insurance money." Judges, coroners, clergymen, and hysicians have been examin ed at length, and the testimony so far is that he does not exaggerate in his estimate of the prevalence of child murder from sordid motives, but rather keeps far within the actual truth.

Two criminal Judges of long and large experience, Justice DAY and Justice WILLS, testify that child murder is frightfully common in England; but the greed for insurance money does not seem to them the sole motive. They attribute it also to the desire to get rid of the burden of children and to the total absence of natural affection in many depraved parents. "I cannot but believe," said Justice WILLS. "that there are thousands of mothers in England who would murder their children for half a crown." But both of these competent witnesses regard the practice of child insurance as the principal cause. Two years ago Justice DAF, at the Wiltshire Assizes, denounced "those deadly societies which insure children, which seem to be instituted for the destruction of children, for the perpetration of murder." "Those insurance clubs or societies," said Justice WILLS at the Derby Assizes last winter. " have their agents all over the kingdom, persuading people to insure the lives of their children for sums which are a great temptation to work their destruction. Oftentimes it would be a much more correct definition of these so-called life insurance societies to say that they are death insurance societies."

Corroborative testimony comes from all parts of England, rural and urban. The Coroner for northeast London, speaking as an official and a physician, expresses the unqualified opinion that "infantile insurance is an incentive to crime." "The general rule," he explains, "is not to kill the children outright, but to let them die gradually from bad feeding, not having medical attendance, and so on." Such insurance, says a deputy Coroner of the city of London, is "an inducing cause at times, but only one out of many." Testimony to the same effect has been

given by rural Coroners and the Coroners of

the great provincial towns. The increase in infant mortality in Coventry, explains one Coroner, is due to "the increase of the practice of insuring children, and allowing them to die away through neglect." Dr. BARWISE of Birmingham declares that "every year hundreds of parents are guilty of child murder in this town The Bishop of Peterborough reports a medical man as having told him that when he was called in children's cases and found out that the children were inaured he refused to take medical charge The Coroner of Whitechapel reports that out of 216 inquests held by him during six months on children under 10 years old dying from violence or neglect, as many as 118 brought money to their parents. When the burial society of Leek in the Potteries discontinued the insurance of infants under one year, the infant mortality was 156 to 1,000 horn. The next year it dropped to 109, the lowest point ever reached. Then branches of several large lururance societies vigorously canva sed for policies, and the mortality for the year rose to 170, and in a few years got up to 186. In gaperal, the vital statistics of the Begins tran-General show that where child insurance

the reserved powers of the States." and where two years was fixed as the age of A pretty problem is thus presented through benefiting from the policy, the mortality the agency of Mr. CLEVELAND's appointees after that period was passed rose with a sudden bound.

These are convincing facts. There is no getting around them. Yet the statistics of criminal convictions of the murders show have remained the law of the land to-day if | that the crime is rarely punished, the difficulty of obtaining the requisite legal evidence being great and usually insurmountable. Child murder is the crime which may be committed with most impunity in England. Not one-hundredth part of the cases come to trial, and yet those which get into the courts are enough to shock the Judges. But whether the prohibition of child insurance would do more than lessen the horrible evil is very doubtful. There are various forms of charity which offer to unnatural parents a premium on the crime by distributing to them money because of their supposed affliction; for Justice WILLS is convinced that there are thousands of mothers in England who are ready to murder their children for half a crown.

Small Congregationalist Families.

It appears from their official statistics that the membership of the Congregationalist churches in this country is now nearly 492,-000, and the number of Congregationalist families more than \$25,000. Yet the baptisms of infants among them were less than 9,000 last year, or, in exact figures, 8,889.

That is, the number of infants baptized was only as one to about 57 families, or 27 in the 1,000. This is a very small natural increase, if the baptisms are to be taken as representing the births. Counting the whole number of Congregationalists, the birth rate, as so indicated, was only one in 55, or 18 in the thousand. Even France, though it has the lowest birth rate in Europe, shows about 25 to the thousand, while England runs up to nearly 34. Prussia and Italy to 36, and Hungary to more than 43.

It may be that the practice of infant baptism is going out of vogue among the Congregationalists, and that therefore their real birth rate is higher; but when that doduction was drawn from the small number of infant baptisms proportionately to the membership of Dr. Hall's Fifth avenue Presbyterian church, Col. SHEPARD denied that it is justified by the facts. He said that Presbyterian infants are baptized as much as ever, but that very many of Dr. Hall's

parishioners are too old to have children. It is probable that the small number of baptisms among the Congregationalists is partly due to the same cause. The churches are largely made up of grayheads, many ef the young people being attracted by other religious forms, or falling into religious indifference. But that does not wholly explain a result so remarkable. The number of families is too great. Even if they were reduced largely, to exclude the old, the birth rate would remain surprisingly small.

Hence we must conclude either that infant baptism is neglected by the Congregationalists to a great extent, or that their natural increase is much below the average. The first supposition seems hardly tenable, for even as a social custom the baptism of infants is kept up very generally, except by the Baptists, who reject it as unscriptural. The very infrequency of births among the Congregationalists would be likely to stimulate the celebration of them in this way.

The probability accordingly is that the birth rate of the Congregationalists is actually low. They are made up almost wholly of New Englanders of the old stock, and it is among those especially that the natural increase averages small. But if this Puritan Church is not raising up sons and daughters to take the places of the fathers who are passing away, how can it hope to grow and flourish as it did when families of eight, ten, and twelve were common among the godly people of New England?

We would remind the staid old Providence Journal, which took its first capers in the free trade camp, that there is none of the hardness sense or the toughness of spirit which can help the Democracy in this:

"The Federal Election law would not bring troops to the polis until it was disobeyed, in which case they ought to be there."

There is no use in applicating for the Force bill. The country doesn't want it, and that is the whole of it

The Prohibition party in Wisconsin practi-cally went to pice-s today on the rock of Suspers law and woman suffrage - Minnespoles Tribune.

No wonder that the Prohibitionist folk are the most weary of prohibition in the world, and would rather go to smash in debating such an alluring topic as woman suffrage than stick together in the regular chestnut bin of their rightful party. But woman seems to be at the bottom of the case just the same.

The Democratic party in the State of New ork is making a desperate effort to capture the Assem-We should say so. They must have it.

It is doubtful if there was ever a more efficient officer presiding over the department of street cleaning than the present Commissioner. HANS S. BEATTIE. Mr. BEATTIE has that sound intelligence and superior ability which usually distinguishes the successful politician, and the public of New York are evidently receiving the benefit of its entire devotion to their service.

A New Literary Bureau

From the San Francisco Argonaut During the past few days the reports of two alleged nterviews between American journalists and Chinese dignitaries have appeared in the columns of the New York World, The "interviews" are hes-lables of the baidest kind. It is said on what seems to be good au-thority that a powerful literary bureau has been established in the East for the purpose of making an organ ized war on the Chinese Exclusion act, and that Consul Bee of this city and Wharton Barker of Philadelphia are closely allied to its management. If the interviews we have been discussing are a sample of this bureau's efforts, then is is to be credited with much boldness of invention, a vast poverty of fact, and the most amazing

Views of a Competent Philosopher. From the Boston Berald.

Mr. George William Curits is always interesting in his Easy Chair talks Mr Curtis puts in a pea for lumb animals who are subject to cruel treatment, in his lacest work of this gind, and it is appropriate now, when so many people leave cats and either creatures . their homes, to suffer from lack of food and attention while they are away on their vecations. A handsome tribute is paid Mr Henry Bergh in this connection. Mr Curtis is aroused to nawonied warmin in his denougla-tion of human Learliesness as exhibited toward de-pendent domestic creatures.

The Cottage's Business Price.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel. Washington, July 24 - Waile as Cape May the first of this month your corres, and out was informed by a builder that the Harrison cuttage only cost Wansimaler Hamilton and the rest of the atouk concern which made the gift the sum of \$1.5(s)

A Blad Outlook for Bi-a. "Harrison is the logical candidate for '82." "That may be, but I don't think they'll choose a logi-cal candidate. There a so much so explain they'll look

about fey a rustorical candidate."

The August number of Scribner's Magazine is a good one. It is tuit of individuality to rention, and novelty, and is preserves that air of agreeable to con ventionality which has more than perhaps any hing sine, contributed to the success of this popular periodical. A very interseting artics is that of Edward Maraion's recounting how he found Stanley at Carr hig. Maraton is the mint respected and extermed of a the London guillehers and he has been the less fr and that the genowned stanish ever encountered. He can write, too, and his article is the freshest and the pleasantest contribution to all the Stanier Districture of

THE CONTRACT INDIAN SCHOOLS. The Large Part Undertaken by the Cathelies in Educating the Red Children,

WASHINGTON, July 26.- The action taken on the Indian Appropriation bill by the Senate must be regarded as favorable to the denominstitual or contract schools. It is true that some appropriations for institutions controlled directly by the Indian Bureau brought the latter into apparent competition with one or two existing mission schools. But this result must be more and more expected in successive years. The true ground on this much disputed subject is that the Government should steadily and liberally increase its own provisions for the education of Indian youth, while welcoming the aid afforded by the missionary institutions. If in some instances the same ground is covered by both, there need be little fear for the present that the supply of facilities will prove greater than the need. Of course, it is highly desirable that efforts should first be directed to establishing schools where there are none whatever; and it was on this ground that Mr. Vest and other Senators opposed an item of the current bill which provides for erecting a school building at the Blackfeet agency in Montana, where a Catho-He mission school has been recently completed. But, on the other hand, the Senate refused to strike out a liberal appropriation for educating a bundred ludian children at this same mission school, and it agreed to an item for educating a like number at the new St. Boniface's achool in California, and to one for educating sixty pupils at St. Joseph's school in

pressing, the alliance of the denominational schools should be gratefully sought. The Interfor Department in its report of year before last estimated that there were then "at least 40,000 Indian youths of teachable age and within range of educational facilities who ought now to be undergoing instruction." As only a few hundred more were gathered in during the following year, it is quite evident that the important aid furnished by the relig ious schools should not be underrated. It was on this ground that the friends of these schools objected to the programme laid down by Commissioner Morgan when laid down by Commissioner Mergan when he entered upon his office. This programme contemplated a system of Government schools in which the contract institutions were to be turned acufit. An outery was raised, on the ground that this was almost a breach of faith, since hundreds of thousands of dollars had been invested in these institutions by the various churches, on the supposition that the Government would continue to place indian pupils in them, at least until after adequate notice from Congress of a change of policy. It was afterward explained that the Commissioner was merely describing what the uitimate aim should be, and that he would not urge breaking of relations with the mission urge breaking of relations with the mission schools at present

So long as the needs of Indian education are

Commissioner was merely describing what the utitimate sim should be, and that he would not urge breaking of relations with the mission schools at present.

The contract schools not only glucate thousands of indian children who would otherwise get no education it all, but they do it at a smaller cost to the Government than is possible in its own schools. Since the religious denominations build their schools at their own expense and contribute to their maintenance, they can afford to take in Government ouplis at a rate less than the cost in the schools controlled by the Indian Eureau. The report already referred to showed that in the 27 day schools there was an average attendance of 2.715 pupils, at an average of those operared on the contract system was only \$17.20. Again, in the 118 boarding schools with an average attendance of 6.839 pupils, the average cost per pupil of the schools conducted by the Indian Bureau itself was \$30.15, the average of those operared on the contract system was only \$17.20. Again, in the 118 boarding schools with an average attendance of 6.839 pupils, the average cost rerepubil of the bureau schools with an average attendance of 6.839 pupils in a serial schools. The last annual report made by Secretary Noble is an convigeing on thi-point as that of his predecessor. It says that the 77 day schools scholass, and their average attendance of 1.744, cost the Government \$58.631; whereas in the 26 contract schools with 48 employees, where the Government had 1.347 pupils enrolled with an average attendance of 6.82, the cost to it was only \$15.130. But the difference was still more marked in the boarding schools. Of these the 65 controlled by the bureau, with 589 employees, where the Government had 1.347 pupils schools with 48 controlled with an average attendance of 6.52, the cost to it was only \$15.130. But the difference was still more marked in the boarding schools. Of these the 65 controlled by religious sected with 58 employees, where for outside the first schools are controlled by reli

Government had not yet schools enough of its own it must continue to welcome these allies. In this nolicy the Senate concurred. One result of the discussion was to show how much had already teen done for Indian education by the Cathouc Church to which all of these three schools belong. It has invested more than \$1.00,000 in school buildings for the use of the Indians, and it maintains a large majority of the contrast schools which can educate pupils for the Government. Year leave last it earned \$149.672 out of a total of \$476.190 appropriated \$160.491 out of a total of \$476.190 appropriated \$160.491 out of a total of \$4.00.894 appropriated. These figures will show the extent of the work ca ried on by the lurreau of Catholic Indian Missions. Out of \$6 contrast schools it had 50, and as has been seen, three more have now been added. The average attendance in these schools was also more than one fourth greater than the average in all others. There are many reports in the Indian Other from its agents as to the remarkable success which the Catholics have had with their schools, so that the present action of the house and the senste in reference to the three recently added is comprehensible. In this policy the Senate concurred

The Wild West Indians,

To you Entren or The Sun-Sim. You will be doing an t of simple justice to Buffalo Bili and his partner, Nate Salabury, by allowing me space in which to contradict the atrocious falsehoods published regarding their treatment of the Indians with the Wild West ex-hibition abroad. The authors of the falsehoods, some redekins who recently arrived at this port from Berlin, certainly are entitled to no more credence than the parries a facked. Those inclinately acquainted with Col. Cody and Nate Sal-bury know them to be incapable of misusing as til treating any one, particularly the at taches of their exhibition with whom it is to their in terest to live on anniable terms. All the Americans who have visited the Wild West on the other side (and many hundreds including myse f, haws) can testify to many hundreds including myse f, hase) can testify to the unite my kind freatment extended to all the control of the latter with the the district satisfaction of the latter with the treatment accorded them also to the excellent quality of the food furnished. Since Neeser Cody and satisfact have been across the water jerstisent attempt have been made by parties on this side to throw hill all them and at their enterprise. The modify for the satisfact aim and aware of, but the attacks have been made and with a matter venum. As the personal representable in this with a matter venum as the personal representable in the made of Mesars tody and Saletony, and as near trend, I have felt called upon trivingly to refure the manicious misrepresentabless which found that was the modified of the manicious misrepresentabless which found that was the modified of the post milition and sent by the state of them. The discussion of the limit and sent by the refured his manifesting for all the promoters of the water than the product of the manifesting promoters of the white west of the wind of the relief promoters in the allows and to describe promoters and of both seases can be address to rebut the feel as personned and maintenant the also shows and of back. and of back and of the feel as personned that and that so far as the business of the Wild West—while red of the W provide that as far as the husiness of the Wild Mestic sectors, it is emissibly estifuctory to the monagement and swrywhere immense Ass Yone City, July 2. John W. Hamitro.

Ministers, Bishops, Priests, and Descens To the Borris or les Sex -Mr Your correspondent W. says we have no such or er in the 'a'ho burch as min sters but Hishops pries a and descou Let me make one protation from the Church's praye book. The prefere to the ordinar observice says "It is evident tinto all men." * " there have been these orders of munisters in 'hrisn's historia his hotse private and beacous. A rording to that a Mishop is a mulister, as also is a prices or a descoup. The contrition " " that a minister can perfect the marriage cryice in the P. Charach would grare him to the found her Charach in which services a first that the official ing ringry man is described in none of the services action of that service in the found in the charachest that the efficient charachest in minister that the mulisters that the religious ministers in see she which or described in the lady remainded in the service as the religious of the service as the religious in the lady remainded in the service as all the remainded of the service in the service in the lady remainded in the service is the religious of the service as all the services. book. The prefere to the ordination service says

The word minister is not derived at al. It is a para-lamin word minister is not derived at al. It is a para-lamin word meaning derivent assistant, helper, or furtherer. Virgit uses it as a princt is monetary conting monetary in the public servance search to Mars. I shink any of these meaning describe the functions of calling of the stree orders. Ferrants of the viving tool. I think any one will see that he set is warright up to place the street of the street of the street of the laws led the knowledge of the target of the street of haccours days.

Dear me, near me," outla Hantam Went a the matter new : " aged Light "I've been out in the surf with that latest cottage tale

"It won't wash."

NO MRS. ASTOR IN NEW YORK.

Letters Seat Here So Addressed Will Go to the Bend Letter Office. Postmaster Van Cott sald yesterday that the dispute concerning the respective rights of Mrs. William Waldorf Astor and Mrs. William Astor to be known as "Mrs. Astor" had not been brought to his notice. In Newport each lady claims such letters as come to the Post Office addressed to "Mrs. Astor. Newport." The Postmaster at Newport has decided that if a letter so addressed reaches him he will deliver ft to Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, since her husband is the recognized head of the

Astors, according to the English fashions. Postmaster Van Cott disagrees with this view wholly. He says that English fashions have nothing to do with America, and that, to an American, there is no such person as "Mrs. Astor." if more than one Mrs. A-tor exists. He turned to the postal laws and showed from them that it was the plain duty of the Postmaster to deliver a letter to the person to whom the writer intended that it should be delivered, and if he could not decide between elaimants he should send the letter to the Dead Letter Office. A Postmaster cannot open | hall, or concert room, and to Garden was letters to find out from the contents just who the letter was intended for, and in such a case as the one presented would have to send it to the Dead Letter Office.

"If the two Mrs. Astors carry their contention to New York," said be, "neither one of them will get any letter that is addressed merely to 'Mrs. Astor, New York city.""

TWENTY GENERAL TERM JUSTICES, Never to Sit at Special Term-Thirty-three

Supreme Conrt Justices Besides. The Committee on Supreme Court of the Constitutional Commission has reported these recommendations for the organization of the Supreme Court throughout the State: First-The eighs Judicial districts of the State shall

continue as now organized. Second-There shall be four Judicial departments in the State. The first Judicial department shall consist the State. The first Judicial department shall consist of the First Judicial district, the Second of the Second Judicial district, the Tornd of the Third Fourth, and Sixth Judicial districts and the Fourth of the Fifth. Seventh, and Eighth Judicial districts. Once in every ten years the Legislature may alter the Judicial distriets and the Judicial departments, but without in-

creasing the number thereof.

Tuird-There shall be one General Term of the Surems Court in and for each Judicial department. Fourth-There shall be twenty Justices of the General. Term. The Justices of the Supreme Court who at the time of the adoption of these amendments shall be servtime of the adoption of these amendments hall be serving as Jospices of the General Term, shall continue to be Justices of the General Term smill the terms of office for which they were respectively elected expire.

The Justices of the General Term in the terms of office for which they were respectively elected expire.

The Justices of the televiral Term increase elected shall be closen by the electors of the class. At the first general election after the adoption of these amendments from such Justices whall be so elected, and as the several occlima proceding the expirations of the terms of office for which the several other Justices of the desperal Term bereby copatitude of our respectively elected, their respective successors shall be so elected. Fifth—From an in Guerral Term to their respective terms of first the unexpired periods of their respective terms of the general Term to flexible their separations of the General Term of each department, and from time to time as such appointments or terms of office expire, or vacancies occur, he shall make new designations as may be necessor. But not more than one send-Justice shall be designated from any one district for any one General Term.

Eixth—to Justice of the General Term shall hold Chambers of Greut Course of Gyer and Terminer.

Servanth—in addition to the Justices of the General Term the Supreme Court shall conjust of thirty-incentificates who shall be chosen by the electors of the Justices who shall be chosen by the electors of the Justices who shall be chosen by the electors of the Justices who shall be chosen by the electors of the Justices who shall be chosen by the electors of the Justices who shall be chosen by the electors of the Justices who shall be chosen by the electors of the Justices who shall be chosen by the electors of the Justices who shall be chosen by the electors of the Justices who shall be chosen by the electors of the Justice who shall be chosen by the electors of the Justice who shall be chosen by the choice of the first district. In ing as Justices of the General Term, shall continue to

This assumes that the Supreme Court Jus-tices now sitting in the Court of Appeals will be remitted to their original duties in the Su-preme Court.

SUMMER POLITICS IN BROOKLYN. The Republican Demoralization and its

Prospective Effects, Most of the Brooklyn politicians, including ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, have gone off to the country, and the planning for the fall campaign will not begin until their return in a month or six weeks. Each organization fully realizes the importance of the forthcoming election in view of the inauguration of the new style of voting, and the Democratic leaders have been especially active in educating the masses of the voters in its intricacies. Some service from losing its head entirely over the question of precedence in the Astor family. This matter, by the way, is likely to remain along the probable candidates for the various offices to be entended for in November. The Shrievalty will be the biggest prize and according to the present outlook Police Justice. Thomas J. Renna stands the best chance of being named by the Democrats. He will have several other competitors for the nomination, including Excise commissioner Schlieman and water frureyor thenry Hawes, each of whom has hosts of friends in the organization.

Another and more practically important

has hosts of friends in the organization.

The kepublican statesmen are in a sad state of embarrasament, and will have to "get together" quickly or virtually abandon the field to their opposents. Their organization is apparently hopelessly split up, their treasury is empty, and demoralization in the rank and file is widespread. The attention of the fival leaders seems to be concentrated on the fight file is widespread. The attention of the itval leaders seems to be concentrated on the fight in the Third Congress district, which has become so bitter that Wallace and Benedict, the only candidates for the nomination so far mentioned, may both be forced out of the race and a new man selected. Unless some such compromise is brought about it is thought that the 6.000 normal Republican majority in the firstict will not save it from capture by the Desired.

AN FIGHT-HOUR VICTORY.

Brooklyn Roofers Compromise Their Differences After a Long Struggle. The roofers' strike in Brooklyn has been brought to an end after a two months' vexa-

tious fight with the bosses. It was begun to secure the adoption of the rule that eight hours should constitute a day's work. The bo-ses resolutely refused to comply with this demand, and the men have been forced to compromise. The terms of the settlement were arranged at a conference between the contending parties on Friday night, and provide that pine nours shall constitute a day's work until Sept. 15 and that the non-union men who have been employed during the strike will be affected a mostly approximate to take the conference of the confe peen employed curing the strike will be al-forded a month's opportunity to noin the bloolers' Union. If they tall to join the union by that time they are to be discharged. Many of the builders have already adopted the eight-hour rule, and after hept 15, when most of the existing building contracts will expire it will probably be generally observed.

Increased Taxes in Hudson County. The Board for the equalization of taxes o Hudson county fixed the county tax rate yesterday at \$5.60 on \$1.000 for county purposes. and \$3.10 for school purposes. The rate last year was only \$4.50 for county purposes. The school rate was the same as this year. The inschool rate was the same as this year. The increase in the county rate is made excessively by the extra appropriation required to build a new lunatic a-ylum and a new boulevard. The total amount to be raised by county ax this year is \$ 75.000, about \$113.000 more than was required has year. The county will get \$154,000 from the State this year for school purroses. This is \$10,000 more than it received last year.

Not Much of a Joke; Merely a Hint. Spirit-Let me in Peter. Peter -1 can't. As Mulvaney said of himself, so it may be said of you. You've put your foot through the

whole ten commandments every day of your life. You rand man for this piace.

Epirit - Yea I am. Peter. I subscribed three dellars to a treeb Air Fund once and sent a little buy off into the country fer two weeks. Peter - Honest !

Peter-Well, that alters matters. You can come in Overheard in Olympus.

There is a strange-looking female at the gate, Jup er," said liebe. "She wants to see you." le she unarmed to

"it must be Venue of Milo. Let her in." A Good Suit. I want a ronning som

"This has ground directable but."
"Are the relief fact."
"Yes. You! I have great difficulty in keeping up with A National Surprise. Bunest Ben he bought a sandwich

From the cafe a laden short.
And though pinus John * as with him, Beans paid the Mi himself ribe Warred To know. How do you do. Mrs. Faumpas-wall. I tope!

Vary. I'm going to Newport for August. When

Assumatic troubles and arreness of the issues proat are usually over-ome by Dr. D. Jayne's Experience outside -46c.

WHAT IN COING O IN SOCIETY.

The cool breezes that are swept over the efty during the last top das have been almost a foretaste of autumn, an have gone for toward reconciling the sig-at-homes to their choice of New York for summer abiding place. A vast number, ideed, have returned to town disgusted with thibleakness of summer hotels, which means hid-ceal fires, closed windows, deserted plazze, and general dis-

Indeed, at no time this ummer has New York been really descrit. Club windows, thrown wide even at night, have shown all the usual brilliancy with and more than the usual number of fmilliar faces and figures. Carmencita has danced to audie ences quite as large and enthusiastic as ever belore, the theatre that are open have been crowded nightly and the Madison Square Garden has shown a fairly good attendance, which in any place less huge would be considered large. It is early days, by the way, to pronounce the Madion Square a failure, as a place of summer amusement. first season is never a test of theatre, must open so late that it had no chince of securing the crowds who undoubtedy would have througed it had it been finished two monts earlier. Out-of-door life begins in this county by the middle of April, and itis in the spring evenings, after the Opera House is closed, and when dinners, Jances, and ewn theatre apties pall on the jaded sense, that a placelike the one that has been thrown open this um, mer will prove to be the nest attractive. There is no necessity to hav a somewhat disappointing erchestra aways on hand. A hundred differest forms of ntertainment may be devised, and there can lardly be a doubt that a second season will se the efforts of managers and stockholders cowned with distinguished success.

The chilliness of the outside air seems rather to have had a stimulating effect upon Newport gavety by driving the cottages inloors for amusement. The Casino dince on Monday evening was the brightest of he seas n, and if very animated dancing dienot go on there was at least a gathering toether of those who are to be the prominent ctors in the great social drama upon which th curtain is just now rising. The most cospicuous leading ladies present were Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. Paran Stevens. Mrs William C. Whitney, of New York, and Ms. F. & Willing and Mrs. J. G. Johnson of Phadelphia. The corps de ballet was well repreented by Miss Hargous, Miss Spriggy Post, Mss Grace Wilson, Miss Tooker, Miss Carley, and Hiss Willing. New York society's special pride ind orpant. However, her contingent of young and levely married women was somewhat in the minority. Mrs. William A. Duor. Mrs Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. William Starr Miler being the only ones present. Indeed the ranks of married belies are rather thin thissummer. Mrs. Ladenburg and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt having gone abroad, Mrs. Burke Ibche and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt beingat Bar Hirbor, and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Criger rusthating on Long Island.

Should the weather to favorabe Mr. and Mrs. McAllister's al fresco breakast at Bayside to-morrow, in henor of M. and Mrs. d'Hauteville, will be a very prety affair. Mr. McAllister, whose lucty number pust certainly be "four," has bidien only one enth of his mystical "four hundred" to this entertainment, but it will unloubtedly prove to be that segment of the actial circle which embraces all the youth and leanty of whith Newport can bonst. Mrs. d'Haiteville is an old Newporter. as her father, Maor McCombs was as promis nent there in hieday as Mr. McAllister is now. and the Sears amily of Boston from whom Mr. d'Hauteville is descended on his mother's side, were pioneers in the early social history

of the City bythe Sea.

Mr. McAlliter is going to be very busy this summer. To has his great subscription pionic to organize and arrange, although, unhappliy, he is as poverless to settle the most important feature o'the occasion-the coming of the British Pince-as he is to prevent the postal service fom losing its head entirely over the

question that is agitating society just nov is the frequency with which valuable jewel are removed from the custody of their rightful where and transferred to the safekeephy of mysterious members of households, who retain them or return them, according to their own sweet will. Mrs. Stevens is not the only lady whose peace of mind has been imprilled by the disappearance of her diamonda. Mrs. Eir Goddard lost a hansome brooch at a dinner given by Mrs. Swan, and several other ladies have arted with their tewelry without having mae the robbery public. As English butlers and Fench waiting maids are always more or less mult eated in these affairs it becomes a very prious consideration whether the perfection c their manners and the excellence of their ervice are an adequate compensation for th light and airy way in which they regard the aws of meum and tuum. Honest Patrick and Iridges. though perhaps not so choice in their language nor wearing their livery withsuch easy grace, might, from a financial point of view. prove to be a desirable exchange or the imported domestic "blessings "over wich indies

are apt to rave. Among the fashionable arrivals tht are booke ed for this week at Newhort are M and Mrs Fernando Yanaga, who will be firsthe guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbt at Rough Point and afterward of Gen. Van Alen and Mrs. James P. Kernochan. The rang couple have been recently at Richfield Sprigs, where they went to meet Mr. Yznaga's ather and mother, who have hardly yet madetheir new daughter-in-law's acquaintance. Bt even the blonde prettiness of the former Ass Mabel Wright is hardly likely to carry sry much weight in a family marked by the usual attractiveness which distinguished Me. Yznaga dell Valle in her younger days, ony the exquisite coloring which belonged t Consuelo Yznaga before she became Lady Madeville.

The engagement of Miss Louisebhepard, daughter of Mr. Elliott F. Shepan and Mr. William Jay Schieffelin, has been anounced with authority an i with so much chumlocution of evidence as to leave no causeor doubt as to its truth. In future, not only to grandfathers and grandmothers, but theage and height of a young couple will be aly made known at the time of their engagemit, and if their respective av irdupois could alste mentiened it would doubtless serve tonake the appouncement more authentic. 'by grandchildren of the Hoa. Joan Jay armarrying as well and as rapidly as the parents did before thom. Of Mrs. Chapma's four children only one, the pretty Misilientrice, new remains unappropriated. Mr Blenard Mortimer, by the way, formerly Mit Eleanor Chapman, is passing the summerwith her bushand and three children a Largens Schwallonch in Germany, havin resided

abroad almost ever since her marrise. Mr. and Mrs. Stunley Mortimor, we went to Puro; e immediately of a their marage, are expe to i home next month both seath line

proved in health.
The Paroness Klara von der Deckly of fiffia. with has sent a circular letter to "be boutle full women of the world," asking their to forward their the togramme to her, to be xanined by a committee of artists, and placed a an album entitled "Types of Female lesty in the latter half of the Sineteenth 'erury," would do well to communicate with Irl'ster ari.w.o has a won to ui co lectin r pho-egraphs of American solve and leaste and sould doubtless; a willing to senist it mking

them nermanently valuable. The late Mrs. Aster was also the flowsess of an album containing likenesses of I the most beautiful women among her swoontemporaries and the generation succeeds